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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



No. 17,270

二月十日星期五

HONGKONG TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1918.

千人大會

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

G. S. BAILEY & CO. NOTICE

AN EUROPEAN Non RESIDENT or
An INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or Identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding £5.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE OWNED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL Funds at End DECEMBER 1914.
£23,970,367

Authorized Capital £6,000,000.

Subscribed Capital £24,500,000.

Paid-in Capital £2,487,500.

Fire Funds £3,837,047

Life & Annuity Funds 17,587,580

Sinking Fund Account £28,230

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458

Life and Annuity Branches 2,141,583

Revenue Marine Department 337,230

Other Receipts 478,940

£5,332,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.

12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.20 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

10.30 a.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS arrangement at the

Company's Office Alexander Building,

Des Voeux Road Central.

Carriage and private tickets available for

all cars, always full running at the

time made in the Company's time tables,

but not for "special cars" can be obtained

on application at the Company's Office.

No general ticket will be issued in Bank

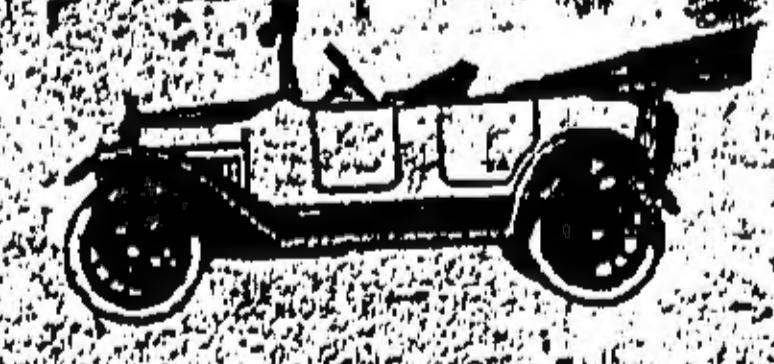
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representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole Distributors of

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Automobiles for Hire and

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at reasonable Price.

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Central

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.

Steel Building Work of every Description.

Castings, Forgings, Repairs, and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings.—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 8 a.m.)

" " "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted)

S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

" " "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted)

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions,

or from MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

11

JUST ARRIVED.

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WATTLE
BLOSSOM
HONEY.

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market.

Expressly prepared for table use.

Sold only in 1 lb. bottles at 75 cents each.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TEL. 16

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BIRD
CONFECTIONERS
& CATERERS
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR.



THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. STAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes' from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of

Mrs. BLAIR.

CARLTON HOTEL

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY)

100 ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and Quiet yet fully equipped with the Best and newest

Modern Furnishings. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.

Large and Handsome Room Rates.

INTIMATIONS

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

A MEETING of the GUILD will be held in the CITY HALL on WEDNESDAY, October the 2nd, at 10 o'clock. All women interested in the work of the Guild are invited to attend.

Alice D. HICKLING,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1918. 780

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 10 Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1918. 780

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company to be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Liutzen, No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918.

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 26th day of Sept., 1918.
By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Noon on SATURDAY the 13th of October, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 13th of October, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1918. 780

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS,

will be held on
Thursday 3rd, Friday 4th and
Saturday, 5th October.

Commencing on Thursday and Friday at 4.30 P.M. and, on Saturday at 3.30 P.M.

Admission: Members 50 cents each day or \$1.00 for 3 days.

Non-members, \$1.00 each day or \$3.00 for 3 days.

Lasts 10 hours each day or \$1.00 for 3 days. Sailors, Soldiers, and Children 25 cents each day.

Stand in attendance on Saturday.

N.B.—Sailors, Soldiers and Boys Handicap events will be post entries.

Hongkong, Sept. 30, 1918. 781

PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAPH.

WIDEAWAKE IMPORTERS anxious to increase their Trade with the Interior are requested to communicate with

Box No. 28.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 780

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL



The only OPTICAL HOUSE
in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
at
Panama-Pacific
International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames Lenses and Protection glasses.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,
Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or
fresh stewed fruit
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had

We supply Junket Tablets on
application.

[66]

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Central Location

All Kitchens, Trans. Pass Entrance,
Electric Lites, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
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Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials

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HONGKONG.

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Flower and Vegetable Seeds
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View Post Cards,
&c., &c., &c.,

JUST RECEIVED
FERTILISER
FOR
General Garden Purposes.

P. O. Box 920.

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SAVARESSES
SANTAL CAPSULES

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION
OF ALL COLDNESS. Made in London.

For all Diseases.

INTIMATIONS

THE CONDITIONS OF
PEACE.MOTOR LAUNCH "EDDA"
FOR SALE.LENGTH 30 ft. beam 7 ft. depth
3 ft. cylinder by B.H.P. Direct
Cylinder oil engine; cheap to run, just
thoroughly overhauled; can be seen at
A King's Slipway, Wan Chai. Offers
wanted. Apply—LOWE HINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators
BLACKHEAD & CO.,
3, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, Sept. 30, 1918.

700

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SECOND
LETTER.

We quote from the Times the following letter by Lord Lansdowne, former Foreign Secretary, on the subject of peace overtures, which has been already sent out by cable in a very condensed form. Lord Lansdowne writes:—

"We are about to commence the fifth year of the great struggle for liberty, and next week we shall reaffirm a solemn resolve not to desist from the effort until peace with honour is in sight. Meanwhile, with every month that passes, the toll which the war is claiming becomes heavier and heavier. The civilized world is being drained of its resources, and is spending its energies in purely destructive efforts, each of which involves a further diminution of its reserves of power and a further mutilation of the machinery of production. I have been estimating which, put the casualties sustained by the belligerent nations at 30,000,000, of which, no fewer than 7,000,000 have been killed, while 8,000,000 are prisoners or missing. I will not dwell here upon the sacrifices which our own country is making, upon the exhaustion of our national wealth, upon our losses in tonnage, and our infinitely more lamentable losses in human lives. A few weeks ago the Registrar-General, in a striking paper read at the Royal Institute of Public Health, dwelt upon the enormous decline in the birth-rate. He believes that the present war is costing the belligerent countries of Europe not fewer than 12 million of 'potential lives.' Up to the present we had lost in England and Wales in potential lives, on the standard of 1913, 650,000. Every day that the war continues means, he says, a loss of 7,000 'potential lives' to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and the Central Empires, while the war has filled the graves, it has 'emptied' the cradles. Sooner or later a dishonourable peace, we are all of us ready to fight on to the bitter end, but there is not a man or woman in the country who does not realize the tragedy of those figures, and indeed there is probably not a Minister who has not at one time or another said that it would be criminal to continue the war a day after an honourable peace had come within our reach."

"The desire for peace is, so far as it is possible to judge, widespread among the anti-nationalities. How can it be otherwise? Upon no other assumption is it possible to explain the language of those Germans and Austrians who are in a position to speak their minds freely, or the constant 'feelers' which are launched by the Governments of the Central Powers. But we are, apparently, as far as ever from the end. The tide of carnage and destruction continues to flow, and carries all before it. From time to time a ray of reasonableness illuminates the gloom, only to be followed by a relapse into recriminations and controversies in which each side, instead of searching for points of agreement, is apparently content with dialectic successes. What is it that stands in the way? It is with no desire to embarrass His Majesty's Government that I ask the question. But many of us are sorely perplexed, and feel it our duty to give them a chance of according us some measure of reassurance and enlightenment."

"CONDITIONS OF DISCUSSION."

"There is in the first place, I am convinced, a deep-seated desire for further explanation as to the conditions upon which we are prepared, not to make peace but to open a discussion which might lead to peace. It is assumed that such a discussion cannot be commenced without some measure of preliminary agreement, and our leading statesmen constantly bid us congratulate ourselves because, although our enemies have refused to define their terms, we are supposed to have defined ours in unmistakable language. Has it been really unmistakable? No one will, of course, suggest that discussion is impossible until each side has obtained the assent of the other to an exclusively catalogue of its requirements, but there are evidently certain cardinal points which neither side will treat as open to question. Is it really the case that we have done all that can be expected of us in the way of the definition of such point? It may be frankly admitted that the difficulties of formulating such a list are serious. Diverse and possibly conflicting interests have to be reconciled. We must make a division, or adjustment under which we are in line, not only with our Allies but with our great Dominions overseas. We have to face problems of political, racial, and geographical character."

"In the second place, there is a desire to know what the Kaiser can do to-morrow if he will accept President Wilson's conditions, in strict accordance with his case; nor, it seems to me, does it greatly advance it by intimating for the benefit of these Germans, who are continually warned that we are bent upon their utter destruction, that the Imperial Cabinet if there had been no obstruction of our aims, had the revised statement of its desiderata, we have, at any rate, a right to ask what we are to look for movement of them as they now stand."

"Some of the earlier versions are of course and may safely be set aside. For

a long time the Allies' Note of January 10th, 1917, was the governing document. Since then Russia has fallen out of the war, and, if for no other reason than this, the Note has become out of date. The secret treaties, the disclosure of which so seriously exercised the public mind in this country, may also, I assume, be regarded at any rate as liable to revision in many important particulars. Anyone who has read Mr. Balfour's speech in the House of Commons on June 20th, will be assured by his frank announcement that, although the treaties were made in obedience to motives which would have induced any Government in power at the time to make the same or similar arrangements, they are no obstacle to peace, nor would the fact that the Allies took a different view three years ago prevent them from listening to reasonable suggestions now."

"The Prime Minister's memorable speech of January 7th last is, I understand, regarded as the most authoritative résumé of the war aims of the Allies. Though lengthy and elaborate, it is at some points, perhaps inevitably, wanting in precision. People are asking whether it still holds the field. Whether all the demands comprised in it are in the same plane, whether no 'concessions' can be commenced until the Central Powers

have signified their acceptance of the whole of them. It is noteworthy that a few days ago, when addressing the Canadian editors, the Prime Minister, referring to previous discussions of war aims, and the conditions under which we are prepared to make peace, announced that

"We shall reconsider the whole of these problems in the light of events which have occurred since."

"PRESIDENT WILSON'S TERMS."

"But since the January pronouncement there have been others not less striking. The most remarkable of these is President Wilson's Fourth of July speech, remarkable both for what it contains and what it omits. It derives additional importance from the fact that our own Prime Minister, immediately after its delivery, whole-heartedly adopted it, and announced that 'the Central Powers can have peace to-morrow' on the conditions specified by the President. Owing to the dignity of its language and the high ideals by which it is inspired, no State paper has probably attracted more attention than President Wilson's speech. It is a picture, drawn by a great master, of the golden age to which we are 'bidden to look forward.' It does not, however, seem to provide those who are in search of a basis for preliminary negotiations with the kind of groundwork after which they are striving. If Germany would intimate her readiness to conform to President Wilson's standards, a long advance would no doubt have been made in the right direction. The speech is, however, not an outline of peace terms, but a very nobly worded description of the things for which the associated people of the world are fighting. Even if we could suppose that Germany, in pursuance of the policy laid down by the President, were ready to conclude with other free nations in setting up a tribunal to decide peace and justice; even if we could imagine that, as the result of her admission, her power of disturbing the peace of the world would be reduced to virtual impotence; even if we had reason to hope that 'all international controversies would, for the future, be settled upon the basis of free acceptance by the people immediately concerned,' and that 'all nations' must hereafter be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honour and respect for the common law of civilised society that governs the individual citizen of all modern States, we should still find ourselves at the beginning, and not at the end of an extremely complicated negotiation. We should still be without

"January 11th, 1918, initiated upwards of

"a Preliminary—namely, a reasonable preliminary of the main territorial dis-

"cisions by which the Great Powers are to be put into the International system

"would be in a condition of natural stability to begin with."

"When, therefore, the Prime Minister announces that the Kaiser can do

"nothing more, we shall be told that the moment when we are turning against him, we should have been told still more emphatically that that moment too, was inopportune, and that we must meet our reverses with a bold front. But surely

"in the face of the world-wide calamities which this war has brought, with no moment so inopportune for the consideration of reasonable proposals, but

"forward in good faith, and, if our movement is more appropriate, than at any

"moment when events have shown that, whatever may be the feeling which

"inspires us, it is the best of advice to

"struggle, if we are forced to continue

INTIMATIONS

WE HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF
ROSE COLD CREAM
VANISHING COLD CREAM

Identical Requisites.

Price 60 cts. per pot.

LIQUID TAR SOAP

A Fragrant Preparation for Toilet use and for Shampooing.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

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Variety of Uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

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In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with Sodaswater.

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PHILIPS HALF WATT LAMPS

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Vibration. Obtainable in different
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Electrical Contractors.

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HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING Co.,
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SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Cannistic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sodipur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc. etc.

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 100 tons burthen. Office, 46, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 452. Slipways, 200ft. long. Telephone No. 453. Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING YU, Manager

Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

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REGISTERED.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

中字日报

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$12.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong.
\$18.00 to all Coast Ports.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 20 cts per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on page 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on page 1, 4, 5 and 6 should be sent no later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be withheld until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "MAIL", Hongkong.

Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

Diphtheria is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off the street until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as they will not have to stay at home long. It also cures out the culture beds, which form in a child's nose when it has a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all Chemists and druggists.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, October 1, 1918.

THE WAR SITUATION.

THREE months ago the most optimistic among us could hardly have hoped for so much progress on the Western Front as the Allied armies, under the strategic direction of Marshal Foch, have happily achieved. Since the Allied counter-offensive began on July 18th we have gained many hundreds of square miles in France and Flanders, we have taken something like a quarter of a million prisoners, guns running into the thousands, and vast quantities of valuable war material which the enemy at this stage of the war can ill afford to lose. Belgian, British, French and American armies continue daily to bite well into the "impregnable" German lines along an active fighting front extending over seventy miles. The simultaneous operations in the Balkans have brought Bulgaria to her knees, while the grand operations in Palestine must have brought Turkey also to a framed mind to follow Bulgaria's lead. "Do the Entente peoples still believe in a victory by arms?" sneeringly asked the President of the Prussian Upper House in a speech at the conclusion of the session in July. He is no doubt realising to-day that the Entente peoples were not without good grounds for the confidence in ultimate victory which they have maintained throughout the war, in times of adversity no less than in the flush of great local successes. The President of the Prussian Upper House can hardly be so sure to-day that the American reserves have "come too late" and that it can be longer hoped that they will decide the war. The President's boastful utterance closed with the words: "Prince von Bismarck's saying must be made to prevail, namely, the King first in Prussia, Prussia first in Germany, and Germany first in the world." There is every probability that by the time the war is ended a situation will have been created in Germany very different from Prince von Bismarck's conception. The Germans to-day, we cannot doubt, have a very different opinion of Marshal Foch's merits than they have had, hitherto, and above all, a very different view of the strength, efficiency and the unity of that parti-coloured army of different nationalities which Marshal Foch has the great honour to command, but which the Germans have counted upon, proving an impossible combination, assuming international jealousies where none exist.

In the cases dealt with by the Military Service Tribunal too late for our last night's issue, Mr. G. Blair, of Messrs. Martini & Co., was granted further exemption for three months; and Mr. A. Leach of the Vacuum Oil Co. was granted total exemption.

Exchange has dropped three times to day—first, £1, then £1, and then another £1—a total of £3, and closed weak this afternoon at 3s. 5d./sd. on demand. We understand that this is due to something like a panic among Chinese speculators in Shanghai where the rate has fallen 3d. to-day.

Work has now been commenced at the Race Course at Happy Valley on the construction of the new stands for spectators. These are to be erected on the East side of Wong Nei Cheong Road, near the main entrance to the Jockey Club premises. The building, which will be two storeys in height, will contain 16 stands, and there will be accommodation on the flat roof. Emergency staircases will be provided to each stand. The entire structure will be built of brick and reinforced concrete, and when completed will be rather an imposing addition to the buildings in this popular district. The Architects for the work are Messrs. Leigh and Orange.

THE GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

The Agenda for Wednesday, at 3.30 p.m. is as follows:

Consideration of temporary exemptions granted to the following:

3.30 p.m.—Mr. L. J. Blackburn, Hongkong and China Gas Co.

3.30 p.m.—Mr. F. W. Evans, Messrs. Caldbeck Maegre & Co.

4.10 p.m.—Mr. D. Ritchie, International Banking Corporation.

4.30 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Scott (Schulz), Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Mathews.

4.50 p.m.—Mr. E. W. White, Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.

5.10 p.m.—Mr. N. L. Railton, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.

A CHINESE ELECTROCUTED.

JURY'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the inquest yesterday into the death of a Chinese who was electrocuted at Hung Hom on August 24th by coming in contact with an electric wire of 2,200 voltage whilst engaged on some building operations, the jury (Messrs. G. E. D'Anjou, J. Ferguson and J. M. G. Persipa) brought in a verdict of "death by misadventure." They found that the China Light and Power Company had complied with all the Regulations and were not responsible for the mishap. They recommended that in future no scaffolding should be erected close to live electric wires, and that before the erection of a scaffolding, notice should be given by the Public Works Department to the Company.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST NO. 3.

Already acknowledged..... \$820

C. Thorne, Esq. 50

Mr. Sachas 10

.... \$830

AN AID TO DIGESTION.

WHEN you have a fullness and weight in the stomach after eating you may know that you have eaten too much and should take one Chamberlin's Tablet to aid your digestion. For sale by all Chemists and druggists.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 26th Sept.

Receipts for week..... Aggregate Receipts for 30 weeks.....

8..... \$14,100..... \$261,500

Last year..... 15,023..... 265,887

Increase..... 1,923..... 4,383

Decrease..... 2,923..... 4,383

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Typhoid fever and diphtheria are stated to be very common in Canton just now, especially in the Western suburb.

The Manila Observatory this morning reported the Typhoon to be in about 127° Long. E. and 18° Lat. N., moving N.

During the 48 hours ended yesterday 3 cases of cerebral spinal fever (two fatal) were reported in the Colony, and one fatal case of enteric fever.

The total output of the Kallan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 14th September amounted to 66,552 tons and the sales during the period to 53,600 tons.

The principal Chinese shop in the Colony have been closed to-day and the Chinese flag has been much in evidence in the streets. The occasion is the birthday anniversary of Confucius.

In the cases dealt with by the Military Service Tribunal too late for our last night's issue, Mr. G. Blair, of Messrs. Martini & Co., was granted further exemption for three months; and Mr. A. Leach of the Vacuum Oil Co. was granted total exemption.

Mr. M. S. Northcote duly seconded and the motion was carried.

That terminated the business of the meeting.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD.

On extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held this morning, at the office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company, at 11.30 for the purpose of confirming a Resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on Sept. 13.

Mr. A. G. Lang presided, and there were present Mr. H. J. Gedge, Solicitor to the Company, Mr. H. W. B. Kennett, (Manager) and Messrs. M. S. Northcote, O. Baptista, L. W. Sang, A. W. Smith and O. I. Ellis.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,

This is purely a formal meeting to confirm the resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 13th September in connection with new Articles of Association. I have now to propose, and will ask Mr. M. S. Northcote

to second the following resolution:—

That the new articles already approved by this meeting, and for purpose of identification thereof submitted by the Chairman thereto, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all existing Articles thereof.

Mr. M. S. Northcote duly seconded and the motion was carried.

That terminated the business of the meeting.

FUNERAL OF MR. F. A. BIDEN.

The funeral of the late Mr. F. A. Biden, whose death on Sunday evening created a painful sensation in the Colony, took place at the cemetery at Happy Valley last evening, with full military honours. The deceased having been a Company Sergeant-Major, a fine eleven would be organised and should do well. The Chairman also announced that Mr. Blair and Mr. J. M. Jones and another member who preferred to remain anonymous had very kindly offered prizes for bowls. The arrangement of the competitions was in the hands of the Committee, who would supply details later on.

The Chairman then proposed and Mr. G. Blair seconded the adoption of the Report and accounts, and the motion was carried.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, appearing for

the defendants, said they had a license which belonged to first defendant's husband, whose business the defendants assumed after his death. Subsequent to the blowing up of one of the defendant's quarries the gelignite was removed and the defendants packed it as best they could.

A Chinese mother and son were charged on two counts, viz., being in unlawful possession of 55 lbs. of gelignite and 36 boxes of detonators without a license, and packing in a double package for bowls for the benefit of those members who were nearing middle age.

With regard to Cricket, under the leadership of Mr. Robinson a good eleven would be organised and should do well. The Chairman also announced that Mr. Blair and Mr. J. M. Jones and another member who preferred to remain anonymous had very kindly offered prizes for bowls. The arrangement of the competitions was in the hands of the Committee, who would supply details later on.

The Chairman then proposed and Mr. G. Blair seconded the adoption of the Report and accounts, and the motion was carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Dr. H. Forsyth was unanimously re-elected Vice-President and Mr. R. E. Lindell Vice-President.

Mr. J. P. Robinson was unanimously elected Captain, Mr. L. E. S. Hodges, Vice-Captain; Mr. E. Ahraham, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. T. J. Blackburn, Hon. Secretary.

The following General Committee was elected:—Messrs. J. Hyde, D. Harvey, D. MacKenzie, D. Nelson, H. Overy, J. H. Head, G. Stark and E. J. Edwards.

Balancing Committee:—Messrs. W. Kay, D. C. Nicoll, A. Morrison, G. Duncan, G. Blair, J. Jack, F. P. Shroff, W. J. Owens, R. Mackayhill and J. Ormiston.

The motion by the Chairman for the usual honours to the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer was unanimously carried.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. P. W. Goldring, was unanimously accorded and the motion terminated.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

Nineteen Chinese appeared in Mr. Wolfe's Court on remand, charged with being members of an unlawful and secret society.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, who formerly appeared for the tenth defendant, represented the nineteenth defendant.

Mr. T. H. King (A.S.P.) prosecuting, said he would like to prorogue further, of attending a secret meeting on the night of September 22nd contrary to sub section 2 of section 12.

Mr. Faithfull pleaded not guilty on behalf of his client and the case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

Mr. Goldring asserted that the quarry, which was blown up, was approved by the Government.

The case was adjourned.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ACTIVE BATTLE LINE OF 70 MILES.

THIRD SUCCESSIVE BLOW ON GERMAN FRONT.

PARIS, Sept. 30.

A Havas message says: "The Belgian Army attacked the German positions on a front of over 12 miles from below Ypres to the north of the Forest of Houthulst. They advanced five miles, and took several thousands of prisoners."

The new blow was the third struck on the German front within three days.

The third active battle line is now 70 miles. The Germans everywhere suffered enormous casualties. By Friday night over 28,000 prisoners had been taken.

The British attack west of Cambrai was inconspicuous. The system of fortifications east of Cambrai was burst through. The crossing of the Nord Canal was one of the greatest engineering and military feats of the war.

General Maunin came again into action in the Aisne. The pressure of the French troops on the enemy compelled him to give new ground on the western end south of Châlons-en-Champagne.

"Eyes" of Argonne, the Americans fought hard, their initial thrust developing successfully, 20 towns and enormous booty being captured.

ATTACK BY BRITISH FOURTH ARMY.

PROCEEDED BY LONG BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:

This morning's attack by the Fourth Army did not surprise the enemy, being preceded by a 48-hour bombardment.

A large force of Americans advanced. The first waves, with a big concourse of tanks moved forward mainly on a 5,000-yard front, south of Vendhuile. The weather is fine with a light mist. The Americans, using Vendhuile Gap as a bridge, stormed forward, deploying like a fan.

The British division crossed the waterway in magnificent style, many of the men swimming under heavy machine-gun fire, and entered the village of Bellenghem.

The first phase ended at 9 o'clock. After a pause, a dramatic incident marked the resumption of attack. The Americans opened their ranks, while the Australians, who had been moving up in support, swept through and formed the first wave. They renewed the attack amid a storm of cheering.

Hard fighting occurred at many places, where the Germans had established redoubts of extraordinary strength, and strong positions southwest of Cambrai were attacked dashingly by the New Zealanders, who drove in a wedge into the enemy line and took 1,000 prisoners.

The Canadians early in the morning were approaching Bantille and were due north of the town on the important communications.

As the morning advanced it became clear that the battle was developing into a fine victory. Le Catelet, the key position on the whole sector from Bellicourt to Bantille, was captured by 12 o'clock. We are astride the St. Quentin-Cambrai railway at many places, seriously restricting the enemy's communications.

Important fortified villages were carried in rapid succession. La Vœquerie, Nauroy, Bony and Villers-Carbonnel were taken early in the day.

The Belgians further north entered and recaptured Holhulst, and now hold the entire Poosbeek and Passechendele system.

In the line of the Second Army the morning ran near Zonne-Verschueren and Zonne-Zandvoorde, through Houthulst to the Messines Ridge.

Thus far we have taken 100,000 men and we took over

BRITISH AVIATORS CO-OPERATE IN BATTLE.

25 MACHINES DESTROYED.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: "Our aeroplanes co-operated in every phase of Saturday's operations. Our patrols, reconnoitring in the rear of the German lines in the day and at night, reported the trend of the enemy movements."

Bombs were dropped and machine-guns fired from an extremely low height on enemy troops, transport, trains and gun teams. Heavy casualties were inflicted.

Twenty-two machines were destroyed during the day and three were driven down out of control. Twenty-four of our machines are missing.

We dropped 22 tons of bombs in the day and 34 tons at night, many machines continuing their attacks almost until dawn.

All our night-fliers returned!

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A wireless German evening report states:

"There were fresh engagements east of Ypres and tremendous fighting between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the English assault failing on the whole front."

Violent French and American attacks in Champagne and between Argonne and the Meuse were repulsed, except for local breaches on both sides of Ardon.

DEVONSHIRE BATTALION'S UNGRUDGING SACRIFICE.

STIRRING TRIBUTE BY A FRENCH COMMANDER.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig quotes the following "Order of the Day" issued to the Fifth French Army on August 29th:

"On May 27th when the British trenches were subjected to fierce attacks, the Second Battalion of the Devonshires repelled successive assaults with gallantry and determination, and maintained an unbroken front till a late hour. Their staunchness permitted the organisation of the defences south of a certain town until its occupation by reinforcements was completed. Inspired by the sangfroid of their gallant Commander in face of an intense bombardment, the few survivors, isolated without hope or assistance, held on to the trenches north of the river and fought to the last with unflinching obedience to orders. Thus the whole battalion, numbering a Colonel, 28 officers and 672 non-commissioned officers and men, responded with one accord and offered their lives in ungrudging sacrifice for the sacred cause."

"On June 6th the progress of a heavy enemy attack seriously threatened the right flank of a British brigade whereupon at 5 a.m. the Fourth Battalion of the Shropshire Light Infantry, which were in reserve, were ordered to counter-attack the position whence their comrades had been ejected. With magnificent dash the Battalion rushed to the hill on which the enemy was established, inflicting heavy losses on him and capturing, in hand-to-hand fighting, an officer and 28 men. Thanks to this gallant and spirited recapture of the key to the whole defensive position, the line was competently restored. The dash, energy and intrepidity with which on this memorable occasion the Battalion carried all before it were largely responsible for the retrieval temporarily of a critical situation."

THE FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

TWENTY ENEMY DIVISIONS ATTACK.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.

An attempt to gain time for retreat.

PARIS, Sept. 30.

A semi-official report issued on the evening of the 29th states:

The Germans launched over ten fresh divisions against General Gouraud in Champagne yesterday without causing him to give ground.

In three days fighting no fewer than 20 German divisions were counted in this sector.

Apparently the German resistance in Champagne is intended to gain time before a further retreat.

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

GERMAN DIVISIONS REDUCED TO HANDFUL OF MEN.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:

The Germans in Champagne are opposing the French with desperate energy and are clinging determinedly to the ridges north of the Py and Dormoise. Ten fresh enemy divisions have been identified.

The Germans are fighting with undimmed bravery and tenacity. In some cases German divisions were captured when only a handful of men were left of them.

Long waves of German counter-attacks did not succeed in winning back an inch of ground. We captured the important height of Mont Curvet, west of Bouconville.

AMERICAN FRONT DETERMINED ENEMY RESISTANCE.

GERMANS BRING RESERVES FROM OTHER FRONTS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

"An American communiqué states: 'We continued to meet with determined enemy resistance.'

The Germans were forced to bring up divisions from other parts of the front.

We repulsed heavy counter-attacks between Clermont and the Aisne Valley.

BELGIANS EXCITED BY KING ALBERT.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

Before the Belgian attack, King Albert issued an "Order of the Day" to the troops, in which he says:

"Side by side with our heroic British and French comrades it is for you to hurl back the invader who has been oppressing your brothers for over four years. The hour is decisive. Everywhere Germany is falling back. Forward, for Right and Liberty and for glorious and immortal Belgium!"

THE FLANDERS LINE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The line in Flanders runs through the eastern edge of Ploegsteert Wood, thence to Messines, south of Bevelaere and Pasechaendaele, west of Roosbeke and the eastern edge of Houthulst Forest, Woumen, Clercken and Dixmude.

INFLUENZA IN GERMANY ARMY.

180,000 CASES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.

In the Main Committee of the Reichstag, replying to Socialist inquiries about influenza in the army and the poor stamina of the recruits, Surgeon-General von Schultzen admitted there were 180,000 cases of influenza, a portion of them being serious. He denied that the recruits were suffering from inadequate nourishment.

The explanations failed to convince the Socialists and Progressives, who also criticised the technical backwardness of the War Ministry, especially in the matter of the tanks.

SENSATIONAL ESCAPE OF EX-MINISTER OF WAR.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 30.

The Russian ex-Minister of War, M. Sukhomlinoff, made a sensational escape from Russia by swimming a river on the Russo-Finnish frontier at night.

He was captured and held in prison.

He was released and made his way to Sweden.

He was received by King Gustavus V.

He was given a room in the Royal Palace.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1918.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamers from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

PASSAGERS MAY TRAVEL BY RAILWAY IN JAPAN BETWEEN PORTS OF CALL FREE OF CHARGE.
INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fan free of charge and each Berth Furnished
with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be
cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goding & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Shidzuka Maru, 19,500 tons WED., 9th Oct., 11 a.m.
Yokohama * Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons WED., 30th Oct., 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT., 10th Oct., 11 a.m.
Yokohama * Tango Maru, 13,700 tons

Shanghai, Moji & Rhuawhun, 8,500 tons MON., 30th Sept.

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

Katori Maru, SUNDAY, 30th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Suwa Maru, THURSDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager

LABOUR'S ELECTORAL POLICY.

WHY THE PARTY TRUCE WAS TERMINATED.

By THE RT. HON. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P.

Echos of the debates upon the Labour party's policy of reconstruction at the recent annual conference continue to reverberate in the Press. The interest taken in the doings of that conference, and the amount of speculative comment its decisions have evoked are a measure of the importance attached to the new developments within the Labour party. Apart altogether from the question of electoral policy, it is now generally recognised that the challenge of the Labour party to the orthodox parties is much too direct to be ignored. Its general social policy will henceforth be a cardinal factor in the political situation. It will be a prominent issue at the General Election.

The most skillful electioneering tactics on the part of the leaders of the orthodox parties cannot prevent the discussion of the Labour party's reconstruction proposals. The fact that so considerable a number of Labour candidates will be in the field, pledged to these bold and uncompromising schemes, cannot fail to influence the mind of the electorate. Attempts will certainly be made, if a General Election is held before the treaty of peace is signed, to make war policy the overriding issue of the contest. That issue the Labour party is ready to face.

But it is, in my judgment, a profound mistake to imagine that the question of war policy will be the sole preoccupation of the electors. Question of domestic after-war policy will inevitably loom large in the very foreground of discussion; and it is true, as has been suggested, that the Labour party will have to face the question of war policy in that election.

This point is important, in view of the suggestion that the Labour party will be responsible for Parliamentary candidates of a very mixed kind. It is clearly laid down in the constitution of the party that it is the duty of the national executive, prior to every General Election, to define the principal issues for that election which in their judgment should be made the special party programme for that particular election campaign; and it is also true that the orthodox parties will not be able to escape the direct challenge of the Labour party in domestic politics for the establishment of a new social order.

LABOUR'S WAR ALMS.

Now does the Labour party seek to evade a clear statement of its position in relation to the war. In this respect indeed, the Labour party has already set an example to the other parties by producing an explicit and detailed statement of the terms upon which it considers that peace could be made. No other party has yet taken this step. I am personally convinced that the publication of the Memorandum on War Alms served a useful purpose. It has answered by anticipation the charge that the Labour party is anti-national in spirit, and its most unscrupulous controversial will not be able to say, even in a khaki election, that "a vote for the Labour party is a vote for Germany." It may be said, but it will not be believed. The electors will know how to estimate such a charge, having before them the document in which a policy of international peace founded on the principles of justice and right and sustained by a covenant between the nations has been formulated by the accredited representatives of the organised working-class movement. If reasoned argument and sober judgment prevail at the General Election, there can be no doubt about the verdict of the electorate, determined as it largely will be by great masses of votes which cannot be assigned to any party.

Much misunderstanding, however, still manifestly exists about the position of the Labour party in relation to the war. Many critics of the party, and not a few of its supporters, are anxious to know where the Labour candidates will stand at the General Election if war policy is the dominant issue. For this misunderstanding the decision of the annual conference to terminate the political truce is partly responsible, inasmuch as it was

interpreted to mean that the Labour party intended to declare war upon the Government and to take no further part in prosecuting the war. The resolution did not bear this meaning. It was not understood in this sense by the delegates at the conference, and it was for no such purpose that the national executive of the party decided to make the recommendation which was adopted by the conference with practically a two-to-one vote.

The decision was taken in order to clear away a troublesome confusion, and to enable the party executive to act constitutionally in dealing with by-elections as they arise from time to time. It does not mean that the Labour party has ceased to concern itself with the prosecution of the war. It means that the party wishes to act in harmony with the spirit and the letter of its own constitution, and to acquire its members and candidates to do the same.

A CLEAR ISSUE ON WAR POLICY.

By its decision to terminate the party truce the Labour party is enabled to present a clear issue to the country in the matter of war policy and to bring all sections of the organised movement into line upon the issue. Is Labour to follow the lead of other parties, or is it going to carry out its own policy both in war and peace?

Are the Labour candidates to regard themselves as the interpreters and standard-bearers of the Government, or as spokesmen and protagonists of a definite Labour policy in the field of international affairs and in that of domestic politics? These questions have now been answered. The Labour party has placed itself in the position of being able to carry out its own constitution, both in defining electoral policy for its Parliamentary candidates, and in obtaining from all of them a loyal acceptance of the policy thus defined.

This point is important, in view of the suggestion that the Labour party will be responsible for Parliamentary candidates of a very mixed kind. It is clearly laid down in the constitution of the party that it is the duty of the national executive, prior to every General Election, to define the principal issues for that election which in their judgment should be made the special party programme for that particular election campaign; and it is also true that the orthodox parties will not be able to escape the direct challenge of the Labour party in domestic politics for the establishment of a new social order.

LABOUR'S WAR ALMS.

Now does the Labour party seek to evade a clear statement of its position in relation to the war. In this respect indeed, the Labour party has already set an example to the other parties by producing an explicit and detailed statement of the terms upon which it considers that peace could be made. No other party has yet taken this step. I am personally convinced that the publication of the Memorandum on War Alms served a useful purpose. It has answered by anticipation the charge that the Labour party is anti-national in spirit, and its most unscrupulous controversial will not be able to say, even in a khaki election, that "a vote for the Labour party is a vote for Germany." It may be said, but it will not be believed. The electors will know how to estimate such a charge, having before them the document in which a policy of international peace founded on the principles of justice and right and sustained by a covenant between the nations has been formulated by the accredited representatives of the organised working-class movement. If reasoned argument and sober judgment prevail at the General Election, there can be no doubt about the verdict of the electorate, determined as it largely will be by great masses of votes which cannot be assigned to any party.

It is obvious, therefore, that no official candidate of the Labour party will be entitled to appeal to the electors on anything but the Labour party's programme. Whether on the right or the left wing of the organised movement, the party candidates will stand necessarily for the policy defined by the national executive. That body, in defining the party's electoral policy, will be guided by the decisions of the party's delegate assemblies, both in regard to international affairs and to domestic politics. These decisions happily are not in doubt. The reconstruction resolutions, as accepted by the annual conference, and the memorandum on war aims put forward by the Inter-Allied conference, furnish the Labour candidates with their mandate. The policy therein formulated, both in its international and its national aspects is clear, simple, and definite. It leaves no room for ambiguity or equivocation in regard to the party's war policy. To this policy, the Labour candidates stand pledged, as they are to the party's reconstruction proposals, as the only reasonable alternative on the one hand to a policy of never-ending war, and on the other hand to a policy of immediate negotiations for peace with the military rulers of Germany. Only at such candidacies definitely accepting this position is he entitled to the financial and moral support of the Labour party nationally and locally.

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little time is beyond aid before the mother realises he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles from coming on suddenly to cure them as far as possible by such and so effective drugs as FORTIFIED VITAMIN, Tonic, the Canadian Remedy, etc. They are the best remedy for the prevention of these troubles. Fortified Vitamin is a mixture of Cod Liver Oil, Folic Acid, Vitamins A, C, D, E, and K, and other substances.

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very valuable.

FOR ALL CHEMISTS

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very valuable.

FOR ALL CHEMISTS

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The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Shipments from Hongkong at noon.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1918.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and sleeping berths.

comfortable State rooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and comfort of passengers is the first consideration.

Special care is given to the comfort and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

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STERLING £25,000,000; \$15,000,000.

SILVER ... £15,000,000.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 6.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.
BRITISH AVIATORS BOMB HOSTILE TROOPS.

31 MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

London, Sept. 28.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

Our aeroplanes on the 27th heavily bombard-gunned enemy troops and transport at the Canal du Nord crossing and on the roads. Many explosions and fires were observed in the battery positions as a result of our artillery fire.

A thousand photographs were taken. We effectively bombed several aerodromes, and railway junctions, in addition to extensive bombing just behind the lines. Thirty tons of bombs were dropped during the day and 18 tons at night.

We destroyed eight balloons and 23 aeroplanes, and drove down 2000 yards of control. Nineteen of our machines are missing.

A NASTY SURPRISE FOR THE ENEMY.

London, Sept. 28.

Reuter's Correspondent, at British Headquarters states:—

On Saturday morning the Canadians, after crossing the Nord Canal, expected heavy fighting, but were genuinely disengaged to find the Germans had bolted beyond effective rifle range.

Cambridge now lies at our feet and is dominated by field-guns.

The appearance of American infantry at the other end of the battle-field must have been a nasty surprise for the enemy, who scarcely expect the "dough boys" far from the Woevre.

Prisoners report the greatest confusion among the enemy reserves who are hopelessly scattered and mixed with other units. There is a continuous stream of enemy transport eastward, also to the German lines. It is impossible yet to tell how far the latter is caused by our artillery.

Great masses of our troops rested at night in the capacious shelters of the Hindenburg system.

FRENCH PURSUIT OF ENEMY CONTINUES.

London, Sept. 29.

A French communiqué says:—

North of the Aisne, the pursuit was continued during the night.

We occupied the forest of Pifion and reached Arleux in this region, and also advanced east of Chavigny.

On the Citelet-en-Brion front the enemy is resisting our advance.

In Champigneulles violent attacks launched by the enemy yesterday were broken and we reassert our progress particularly north of Gouffreuil where we took possession of Belliere Heights.

ENEMY FIGHTING WITH THE ENERGY OF DESPAIR.

London, Sept. 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing at nine yesterday evening says:—

The whole enemy front from St. Quentin to Reims has become a salient, the bases of which are being vigorously attacked from both sides. On both wings the enemy is fighting with the energy of despair.

The enemy began to retreat on the front of the Laffaux-Malmison Plateau from which Chemin-des-Dames runs eastward to Craonne and touches Ailette.

As the result of General Mangin's advance yesterday the whole of Malmaison plateau and the western end of Chemin-des-Dames for about 1,500 yards are in our possession. The enemy is here, after fighting desperately for weeks to keep them abandoning the approaches to the massif of St. Gobain and Laon plateau, that is, the group of heights which for four years has formed the central pillar of his line in France. The strategy of Marshal Foch compels him, as it did on the Marne, to withdraw his centre before the Allies' attack north and east and has forced him to withdraw on the wings. This retreat is the first fruit of the French, British and American offensive of the last three days.

KING ALBERT'S COMMAND.

Paris, Sept. 29.

A despatch from the Belgian front says that King Albert commanded the Belgian and Second British Armies which attacked on a front of 13 miles between south of Ypres and Lake Blankenbergh.

After carrying the first German positions and Houthulst Forest, they assaulted Flanders the hills forming the German position.

THE ALLIED CAPTURES.

4,116,000 PRISONERS SINCE JULY 18.

London, Sept. 29.

Since July 18 the Allies have taken 4,116,000 prisoners, 3,000 guns, 20,000 machine-guns and huge quantities of material.

This does not include prisoners taken in Palestine, Mesopotamia and Mesopotamia.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, Sept. 29.

A wireless German official message says:—

British and Belgian troops attacked from southward of Dixmude as far as Ypres, captured our crater position and in places advanced into our artillery lines.

We held Wytschaete heights against repeated attacks.

We withdrew westward of Cambrai to the loss of the canal position.

Atrois Marquion we withdrew behind the Oise-Aisne canal between Anizy-le-Chateau and Bourg.

The French captured Sommeys.

We withdrew in Aragonne as far as Rezon, south-eastward of Binaville and south-westward of Armentier.

The Americans pressed us back as far as Canal wood and Cays.

GOVERNOR OF METZ REMOVED.

London, Sept. 28.

A telegram from The Hague states that General Ovra, Governor of Metz since 1917, has been removed from his post, receiving the Order of Merit.

THE BALKANS.

ITALIANS OVERCOME OBSTINATE DEFENCE.

London, Sept. 29.

An Italian official message from Macedonia states:—

We have overcome an obstinate defence, advanced across the rugged massif of Mt. Baba and broken the strong resistance of the enemy rear guards in the region westward of Krusevo. We have continued our forward march astride the Krusevo road and occupied Prilep and Kocista.

THE SERBIAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY ADMITS RETIREMENT.

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.

A message from Moscow states that a Russian communiqué, dated Sept. 25, admits that the fighting on the Northern front is unfavourable to the Soviet forces who are retiring at various points.

Strong forces of Czechoslovakians on the Eastern front are advancing on Alajevsk from two sides.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd Oct.—

5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 2, Practices 3 and 9. Dress, drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 3rd Oct.—

5.15 p.m.—No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 4th Oct.—

5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon under Mr. G. M. White and Staff Sgt. Barclay, R.E.

Details of Belchers Reliefs for October, and detail of duty at Lyceum from 1st to 16th October inclusive are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

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